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of his photographs of Arab subjects in Egypt; and he purposes within two years to complete his collection for Mohammedan Art and its branches, by tours in Sicily, Malta, Tunis, Algeria, Morocco, and Spain, and in Asia Minor, Syria, Mesopotamia, Persia, Russia, Turkestan, and India.

FARLEY B. GODDARD.

Cairo, April 5, 1889.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

Dr. Charles Waldstein, who was chosen Director in November 1886, assumed the direction of the School at the opening of the present academic year. He has been unable to reside in Athens during this first year so long as had been hoped and expected; but he has, on two visits of several weeks each, made his talents, training, and energy strongly felt for good. In the present number of this Journal, he gives an account of the head of Iris, which he was happy in identifying as part of the Parthenon frieze. He was invited by the Greek Government to be one of a small committee to advise as to the treatment of the Akropolis. During Dr. Waldstein's absence, the interests of the School have been in the hands of the Annual Director, Professor F. B. Tarbell, whose administration has been thoroughly able, judicious, and stimulating.

It is expected that, for the next three years, Dr. Waldstein, without altogether giving up his present work in Cambridge, England, will reside in Athens during the winter or somewhat longer.

As has been before stated, the practice will be maintained of sending from one of the co-operating colleges an Annual Director, who, while reaping the benefits of the year in Greece for himself and his college, will assist the Director in the conduct of the School, and will have charge of its interests in his absence. Professor S. Stanhope Orris, Litt. D., of Princeton College, has accepted the invitation to act as Annual Director for the year 1889-90, and expects to go to Greece in August.

During the past year, eight students have been in attendance—six of them for the major part of the year. Regular exercises have been held by the Directors for the study of Topography, Inscriptions, and the History of Greek Art, as well as for the reading of ancient Greek authors. There have been also occasional meetings for the presentation of papers embodying the fruits of original research, to which meetings have been invited others than students, whether residents at Athens or visitors, who are interested in archaeological work. Similar meetings are held by the German and British Schools and prove of great service in promoting scientific activity.

The American School has been enabled, also, thanks to the Archæological Institute of America and other friends, to conduct excavations on a more considerable scale than heretofore. The remarkably successful work begun at Dionysos (Ikaria), (in the year of Professor Merriam's administration) by Mr. C. D. Buck in the spring of 1888 was completed by him in the autumn. Another member of the School, Mr. H. S. Washington (a classmate of Mr. Buck at Yale, 1886), was entrusted with investigations carried on at his own expense at two points in the neighborhood of Stamatia, a village to the north of Pentelikon, about half way between Kephissia and Marathon. These resulted in the identification, by means of inscriptions, of the site of the deme Plotheia.

This spring, Dr. J. C. Rolfe took charge of excavations in Boiotia; first, for three weeks at Anthedon, afterwards for a few days each at Thisbe and Plataia. The campaign at **ANTHEDON** resulted in laying bare the foundations of a large and irregular building, of which a portion had been previously in sight and which Leake mistakenly supposed to be a temple; in unearthing the foundations of a small building, perhaps the temple of Dionysos (Paus. ix. 22. 6); in the discovery of various small objects of terracotta and of a large and important collection of bronze tools; and in a considerable harvest of new inscriptions. The work at **THISBE** was comparatively unproductive. That at **PLATAIA**, which in Dr. Waldstein's opinion is destined to yield rich treasures, was suspended before noteworthy discoveries in the line of architecture or sculpture had been made, but not without securing a long Latin inscription in a tolerable state of preservation.

Even moderately successful excavations have great value to those engaged in them—there being nothing so stimulating as the discovery of fresh materials for study.

Full accounts of the enterprises above named will appear in the *Journal of Archæology*.